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Business Notice in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1874. NUMBER 27.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Rader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. M. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cobb's Brick Building,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

F. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests. Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

T. CONROW. D. G. BUSH. D. C. LIPPINCOTT.

PASQUOTANK MILLS,

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

CONROW, BUSH & LIPPINCOTT, Props.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER of all Kinds,

SUCH AS

Yellow Pine, Cypress, Poplar, Gum, etc.

All orders promptly filled.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

I. A. COHN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, Clothing,

DRESS GOODS

AND

General Merchandise.

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Cheapest place in the City.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

The Handful of Earth.

It's sailing I am at the dawn of day,
To my brother that's over the sea,
But it's little I'll care for my life anywhere,
For it's breaking my heart will be;
But a treasure I'll take, for ould Ireland's sake,
That I'll prize all belonging above;
It's a handful of earth from the land of my birth,
From the heart of the land that I love.

And won't the poor lad in his exile be glad,
When he sees the brave present I bring!
And won't there be flowers from this treasure of ours
In the warm of the beautiful spring!
Och, Erin machree! though it's partin we be,
It's a blessing I'll leave on your shore,
And your mountains and streams I'll see in my dreams
Till I cross to my country once more.

AT THE RACES.

"John!"

"I hear you, mother."

"John, I—I wish to speak seriously to you, my son."

"Very well. I'm listening."

Little Mrs. Thurlow stood up, to give her words more weight. They did not seem to mean anything at all to her; she was such a very little woman, and her back ached so much, and her hands trembled so that she had to steady herself on the back of a chair.

She suddenly remembered how John's father used to stroke her pretty pink hands and call her "Baby," and say no trouble should ever come nigh her. And when he sailed on his last cruise, he said John would be her comfort until he came back. And now John was breaking her heart!

"You will not go to Eppton with that boy, to-morrow, dear. I mean you shall not go, John. I certainly will have some authority over you!"

John was standing, too, looking her full in the face. The angry red came into her cheeks and then died out as quickly, and her blue eyes were full of tears. "You won't go, Johnny, dear! You won't vex mother?"

John shut his mouth tight and shrugged his shoulders. He had very lately found out that women were a weak lot, and that men ought to control things in the world, and that he was a man. His mother was so little and so fussy, and she never knew her own mind two minutes! A pretty thing if she was going to say, "You shall," and "You shall not," to him all his life!

"Don't go to Eppton, Johnny," she continued coaxing. "I'm sure if—if your father were here he would say that Walcot boy was a very bad companion for you."

"And what'll I do at home if I stay? It's a holiday," said John, savagely shaking off the hand she laid gently on his arm. His voice was growing deep, like a man's. He was taller than she in these last few months, and looked over her head as they stood together. He studied books and talked of things of which she knew nothing.

And yet it was only the other day she held him in her arms—her baby! Only the other day! Now that his father was away, and she almost feared might be dead, what had she in the world but her little boy? She always thought God had given him to her, just to her, to be her own. Now he was going from her fast, fast. He came home with that Walcot boy the other night with the smell of liquor on his breath. He had not let her kiss him for days, not touch his mouth—the sweet mouth where she used to watch the teeth coming like pearls one by one.

She grew pale, her eyes were wild with terror, as she caught him by the arm. "O, for God's sake, don't turn from me, John! It would be better that we were dead together than that you should go on this road that you are going."

"I'm going nowhere but to Eppton, to see a horse-race," he replied, roughly. "And if I stay at home, what can I do to amuse myself?"

Mrs. Thurlow glanced from side to side in dismay. When he could be amused with toys or a story-book she managed very well, but now—

"You might fish in the morning, and I'll take you with me to the sewing society in the evening," with brightening face.

John's scowl grew darker, but he made no direct reply. His mother's tears hurt him strangely.

"Very well. I'm going to bed now. We'll talk it over in the morning," lighting his candle and going off abruptly.

After he heard his mother shut her chamber door he went down stairs, and out to the drug shop, where he was sure to find Tom Walcot. That gay city youth laughed a good deal at the early-to-bed habits of the village boys. Day, the druggist, noticed the two lads talking eagerly together for a long time. John appeared reluctant and worried.

"Don't mind her," said Walcot, on leaving. "They're all alike. Weak, weak as water. You're doing no harm. It's time you took matters into your own hands. And be sure and bring—," lowering his voice. "It will show the boys what class in society you belong to. They are all nobby dressers."

"Jack," said Mr. Day, as he put up his shutters, "I'd steer clear of that Walcot fellow, if I were you. Nobody knows anything about him. It don't become your father's son to be hail fellow well met with a lad like that."

Day said the wife that night it was a thousand pities Jack had not his father to manage him just now. Dr. Thurlow was as thorough a gentleman as there was in the navy, and John was on the high-road to become a blackguard.

Nearly four years had passed since the ship on which Dr. Thurlow was surgeon had left on the long cruise, and he was expected home soon.

By daylight the next morning John and his friend were jogging along the road to Eppton. John's face was unusually red, and his eye unsteady. He took out a heavy gold watch from his pocket now and then, and flashed in the sun a diamond ring that he wore on his little finger.

"That's a reg'lar old turnip," said Walcot, glancing at the watch furtively. "No notion of its value, have you?"

"Six or seven hundred," said John, loftily. "It was my grandfather's. It's got the family crest on it in jewels, d'ye see? I suppose the boys will understand that."

"O, they'll appreciate the watch, no fear," with a laugh.

"I borrowed mother's ring, too," turning it to make it sparkle. "I don't know what she'll say if she misses them. But she ought to let me shew people that I'm not a beggar, when I go into society."

"Certainly. By the way, did you bring any money, Jack? You know I told you there'd be betting. All our set risk a little, just for the fun of the thing. Of course they don't care to win. Money counts for nothing with these fellows. But it looks well to bet, you see."

"No, I didn't bring any," John said, flushing hotly. "The truth is, Tom, I won't bet. It would break mother's heart, I do believe, if I did that."

"Bah!" muttered Walcot, with unlimited disgust. "Break her heart, indeed! Well, well, you'll learn to be a man some time."

Eppton, the country town, was reached in a couple of hours, and John was introduced to "the boys." Now John, full of conceit as he was, was shrewd enough, and was quick to see that the coarse faces, gaudy clothes and sham jewelry of the young men were very different from those which should belong to gentlemen's sons. But as he had no money to bet they treated him with indifference, leaving him to Walcot during the day.

The races were exciting. There was a certain delight, too, in standing in a crowd, sucking the end of an unlighted cigar (he knew he would be sick, if he smoked), stroking the down on his upper lip with the jeweled finger.

But as the day waned even these pleasures paled. The oaths and obscenity about him sickened the boy. He remembered it was time for his mother to read the chapter and the evening prayers. The little, fussy, dear woman! She might be fussy and weak, but her religion seemed to John at that moment a pure and awful thing, before which these men and their "world" were vile and insignificant.

He touched Walcot on the shoulder. "I'm going home now, Tom."

The men around hastily glanced at each other.

"Come, take a drink, first. "I can't go back to-night, Jack," said Walcot. "You'll have to trudge alone, if you will go. Better stay where you are."

"No. And I'll not drink anything more. Good evening, gentlemen."

He hurried through the crowded streets to the turnpike leading home. The day had been a disappointment, after all. He might as well have been fishing or at the sewing society for all the pleasure he had had. And yet a boy ought to have some amusement, he thought.

He trudged on miserable enough, with an aching head and uncertain steps. "As for the wine, what do I take it for? I hate it, and it makes me sick as death. If Walcot wouldn't jeer at cold water prigs!"

The sun had set before he started homeward. The road lay between hills. When he had gone a mile or two, he found himself in almost absolute darkness. He trudged on manfully, though, and had reached the Narrows, where the hill rose on one side of the road and the river ran on the other, when he observed four figures, apparently waiting for him. One was in form so like Walcot, that he thought the boys had changed their minds, and determined to go back with him.

"Is that you, Tom?" he shouted.

The man came quickly up to him. He was masked.

"I want the time of night, boy," he said, in a strained voice.

John, trembling, buttoned his coat tightly over his watch.

"I want to know what time it is!" drawing a revolver and pointing it at his head.

"The watch is not mine," cried John, yelling, "Help, help!" for a moment, until a blow on the head felled and stunned him. He knew, however, that his watch and ring were dragged from him before another blow left him lifeless.

When he came to himself a man was lifting him into a buggy standing on the road. In the darkness, and his bewilderment from the blow he had received, he could just see that the man was large and powerfully built.

"Are you going to kill me?" John asked, quiet enough, considering the importance of the case.

The gentleman laughed. "No. You've had rough usage enough, poor fellow. You are too young a boy to be drunk and fighting," arranging the cushions about him in the seat, and taking the reins. "Now tell me all about it."

There was something so kind and strong in his voice that the boy nervously told him the whole story, with sobs and tears.

"It is mother I care for," he said. "To think how I turned against her!"

The gentleman looked down at him closely, his own face strangely agitated. He took the boy's hand and held it, crushing it in his own until John almost cried out.

They stopped at the cottage door. John's mother stood at the gate, where the poor little woman had been watching all day. When she saw the boy come staggering down the path toward her, she ran to meet him, and then stopped short, looking at the man behind him, with a wild cry of "George! George!"

"Yes," said Dr. Thurlow to his wife, the next day, "it has all ended like a story in a book. The police have the thieves and we have the watch and ring, and I came home just when I was needed—in more ways than one. No fear, little woman, of our boy. He only needs a man's stronger hand to guide him and to make him fit to appreciate his mother."—*Youth's Companion.*

Why the Infants Die.

James A. Mowatt, in an article on infant mortality, has one important cause he would assign for the larger death-rate among infants on this side of the water than on the other, which may be summed up in his own words, thus:

"Oat-meal porridge — mush — and milk, bread and milk, potatoes and milk, form the principal foods for children amongst the rich and 'upper ten thousand' of England, Ireland and Scotland. Here is one of the most necessary reforms demanded in the rearing of children in the United States. Plain and wholesome food ought to take the place of beef, sausages, pies and pastry, as food for infants. It appears at first sight almost unaccountable how the habit and custom of giving children all sorts of animal food, with every class of pudding and condiments placed upon the table, ever grew up amongst the inhabitants of this republic. But, on further consideration, a reason may be found for it. A large proportion of the forefathers of the American people immigrated to this country from amongst the poorer and more struggling ranks of the populations of Europe. They hardly ever saw beef or mutton on their tables in the Old World. A test of prosperity and respectability with these, as immigrants, was to be able to 'eat beef three times a day.' 'You never got meat, said the lady of the house to Bridget, 'once a month in Ireland, and now you want it three times a day.' Bridget's reply was as characteristic as it was forcible: 'Sure, and wasn't that what I came to America for?'

"In order to save the lives of the infantile part of the community, this notion of 'gentility' and 'respectability will have to be abandoned. Infants and young children ought to be fed upon what is suitable for them, not upon what is 'respectable.'"

WHERE IT GOES.—Of the 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper yearly produced in all parts of the civilized world, 200,000,000 pounds are consumed by government offices, 180,000,000 pounds by schools, 240,000,000 pounds in commerce, 180,000,000 pounds in industrial manufactures, 100,000,000 pounds in private correspondence, and 900,000,000 pounds in printing.

U. S. POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Postmaster General for the Last Fiscal Year.

The Postmaster General has rendered a report of the work and condition of the Post-office Department. He says:

The ordinary revenues of this department during the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568.84, and the expenditures of all kinds $32,126,414.58. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the revenues from the same sources were $22,928,157.57, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945.67. For the last fiscal year there was an increase of revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money order business and from official stamps, of $1,674,411.27, or 7.30 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,041,468.91, or 10.457 per cent. A comparison of the fiscal year 1873-4, with 1871-2 shows an increase in revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money order business and from official stamps, of $3,130,576.28, or 14.58 per cent., and in expenditures of $5,468,222.27, or 20.51 per cent.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $36,964,034. The total estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1876, is $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of $7,815,878.

The foregoing estimates do not include special appropriations to be made out of the general treasury amounting to $2,098,500.

The number of ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 632,733,420, representing	$17,278,243 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,107,800	1,917,952 30
Stamped envelopes, request, 51,940,320	1,733,758 40
Newspaper wrappers, ordinary, 19,370,750	330,302 16
Postal cards, 91,079,000	910,790 00
Official postage stamps, 32,330,085	1,418,845 20
Official stamped envelopes and wrappers, 12,900,300	353,456 66
The whole number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards was 903,451,305, of the value of	$23,837,526 62

The increase in the issue of ordinary postage stamps was 3.56 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, plain, 11.92 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, request, 12.24 per cent.; of newspaper wrappers, 56.86 per cent.; of postal cards, 102.91 per cent.—an average increase of 8.17 per cent. The number of dead letters received was 4,601,773, representing a nominal or actual value of $4,637,429. Number of letters delivered, 1,392,245, representing $3,909,868; number which, containing circulars, or, failing in delivery and being worthless, were destroyed, 2,622,619. The number of applications for dead letters was 6,420. In 2,140 of these cases the letters were found and properly delivered.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th of June, 1874, 6,232 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 12,887 miles, and in annual transportation of 8,717,826 miles, and in cost of $1,766,716. Adding the increased cost of railway post-office clerks, route, local and other agents, $286,585, the total increase in cost was $2,053,301. The railroad routes have increased in length 4,277 miles, and in cost $1,332,467, against an increase last year of 5,546 miles in length and $754,425 in cost. This disproportionate increase in cost is owing to the readjustment of pay under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873.

An Instrument of Exchange.

Here is a half sovereign which I hold in my hand, said Prof. Price, in a lecture at Oxford. That is a coin—a piece of currency. What is it? This coin is a piece of gold with a mark upon it. What is that mark? The arms of the Queen Victoria. Those arms are put upon it at the factory where it was made—the Royal Mint of England. Did they put into this metal anything besides gold? Yes; they put a little alloy into it merely or the purpose of hardening it, in order that the mark may not be erased by constant wear. But in England nothing is charged for that. You get the same quantity returned to you in coin that you bring to the bank in ingots; and, therefore, it is a pure piece of gold. What, as such, was this little thing invented for? If I were in Egypt I should say it was something to put around a woman's neck or in her ears, to use as ornaments; but we know that this is not the application of it in great cities and nations. Then I must trace it, and what does it do? If I see a cart I understand directly what a cart is. There are two shafts, which unmistakably indicate a horse; the wheels indicate motion, and the body indicates a capacity to carry weight, and I know all about a cart at the very first sight.

What is this coin for? I must watch the people who use it. I find people buy it. They give their property for it, and as they don't use it in the way of ornament, I watch them closer, and I perceive this man who has given certain property for it is very soon anxious to get rid of it. That is the next wonderful thing about this little coin. It is bought, and then the next step is to get rid of it as quickly as possible. It becomes, then, a "current" thing. It runs. Currency is the "running" from *curro* in Latin. Then I buy it to run, and not to stay with me. My next step is: What is that necessary for? When it leaves me what has happened to me? I have gained other goods. It has had this wonderful effect upon me. I have got rid of a quantity of goods in my hands which I did not want, and I have got into my hands a quantity of goods I did want. Ah, then, I see at once what it means; the operation finished, I find I have exchanged the goods I had for another set of things. There is a certain quality in human nature which finds its way into human society, and it is this: We cannot make all our things for ourselves. There must be a division of employments, division of makings. One says: "I will make hats if you will make shoes." Another says: "I will make coats." A third says: "I will make carts." And in human life all these things must be exchanged somehow. The man is not going to give his horse for the hat. That would not do at all. "Well," says the hatter to the other person with whom he is trading, "there is something reasonable in that. The horse cost you a great length of time in care, plenty of corn, plenty of hay; so it won't do to give it for the hat. We must have some principle of exchange." And then he discovers that this little thing which I show to you is a tool. And, gentlemen, from the first word I say to you now to the last word I say to you, I wish you never to look on the currency as anything else than a tool of exchange; and all the mess, and all the disorder, and all the utter confusion on this subject is that people will not submit to grasp the idea that this thing was invented as a machine for exchanging goods, and for nothing else—nothing else at all.

DID THEY STAND.—"The militia! the militia! Did they stand fire?" impatiently asked Washington of the messenger from Bunker Hill. "They did, and three times repelled the enemy, when, their ammunition giving out, they fell back, fighting with clubbed muskets." "Thank God!" was the reverent rejoinder; "then the nation is saved."

WAS HE, OR WAS HE NOT?

A Strange Story that Comes to Us from the Everglades.

The last strange story comes from Florida. During the war Fred Halsemann left Tampa Bay and went into the tangled reserves of the everglades. He took with him his wife and their youngest child, a boy five years old. The wife and mother got separated in some way from the two others, and luckily happened to wander back to her home. Three years went by. The war was over. The older sons had returned from service in the army and were working the plantation. During all this time nothing had been heard of the missing pair. They were mourned for as dead. One day, in the spring of 1867, a man, apparently about thirty years old, leading by the hand a boy of five, ran joyously up to the verandah of the plantation house, and began a series of violent kissings of the aged mother. His demonstrations of affection were interrupted by the screams of the old lady and the blows of the oldest son. Both struck the intruder painfully. He tried to speak, but was obliged to devote all his energies to the task of finding a soft spot to fall upon. He rose, bewildered and bruised, just in time to be knocked down again by younger sons and negroes, whom the sound of the scuffle had called to the spot. As he fell, something tumbled from the pocket of his ragged coat. It was a picture of the widow. The dead planter had carried it with him when he plunged into the swamps.

There was a general outcry, and a demand for an explanation. The story of the newcomer was, in brief, this: He was Fred. Halsemann. In his wanderings through his vast hiding-place, he had fallen into a foaming spring. When he clambered out, his son ran away, as if in fright. He ran after him with surprising speed. The child, when caught, screamed for its father. It was long before he could be persuaded that the young, fresh, vigorous man who climbed out of the pool was the aged, decrepit, white-haired man who had fallen into it a moment before. The father himself could not at first appreciate the change. He saw that his hands were no longer wrinkled, that his beard was brown instead of gray, that his step was firmer and his eye keener, but the suddenness of the transformation dizzied him. He had fallen into the Fountain of Youth which Ponce De Leon sought in vain amid the Florida swamps! He hastened back and plunged his son into the spring. It was an unlucky deed. The tradition about the fountain has always been that its wonderful waters changed age to vigorous manhood and made already-existent youth immutable so long as life lasted. The tradition proved true. He had become young. The son stayed so. The boy was five years old when the potent water touched him, and he showed no signs of growth beyond that age, in mind or body, during the three years they spent lost in the labyrinth. They lived mainly on alligators, which when young are very good eating. When they killed an old one it was their custom to plunge it, while a spark of life was still left, into the Fountain of Youth. Thus it became young again, and their fastidious palates were satisfied. Finally after many vain attempts, the two got out of the wilderness in which they had been so long lost. They happened to come out near the old home, and hastened to it.

This was the man's story. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that he told it to a circle of scoffers. The picture was taken from him. His accurate recollection of the life of the missing planter was accounted for on the hypothesis that he had met him in the swamps and had heard the detail from his lips. He was accused of stealing the picture. It began to be whispered that he had probably murdered Halsemann. He was told to go. He went, taking the boy with him. He reappeared, a week afterward, at Tampa, alone. The child, he said, had died of fright and want. He began suit for the possession of the Halsemann plantation. When the trial came off, he rested his case on three points: the resemblance of the boy to the child who had disappeared in 1864; his own ready recollection of the *minutiæ* of Halsemann's life, and his ability to pilot anybody to the Fountain of Ponce De Leon. The first two points were admitted, but the resemblance was attributed by the defense to a chance coincidence, and the knowledge of the past to a presumed intimacy between the planter and the pretender while both were lost in the everglades. When men meet each other under such circumstances, they tell everything. The most trivial details are eagerly related and heard for the sake of whiling away the monotonous hours. So the argument ran, fairly enough. The third point was flatly denied. Acting on a suggestion of the court, the claimant went with a large party in search of the miraculous spring. After some weeks of wandering, they came back without having found it. Still, this failure did not absolutely disprove the claim. The most practiced woodsmen have often gone astray in southern Florida. When the case went to a jury, the latter disagreed. So did the next one impaneled, and the next. The last of the three, however, came very near giving a verdict for the plaintiff. This was mainly due to the admirable management of his counsel. The claimant's gratitude to Henderson, his counsel, who was a candidate for Congress, was the indirect cause of his death. This occurred on the 3d of November. During a scuffle at the polls, where he was distributing ballots, he was shot through the body. Somebody lifted his head. He gasped "I am—," and died. The present possessors of the estate, whose title has been settled by his death, aver that at the last moment remorse overtook him, and he tried to say, "I am not Halsemann," but was too weak to finish the sentence. On the other hand, his friends declare that with his last breath he asserted the justice of his claim by trying to say, "I am Halsemann." This, however, is all conjecture. The puzzle remains without an answer. Was he Halsemann, or was he some other man?

Teaching the Queen.

The London *World* has taken to teaching Queen Victoria good manners. Its first lesson touches the proprieties with regard to the visit to England of the Empress of Russia, and is as follows: "Supposing you were an elderly lady and your son had married the only daughter of the richest, grandest and most important of your neighbors, by whom every possible attention had been shown to you and yours; and supposing on the occasion of your daughter-in-law's confinement her mother came from a long distance to stay with her in her London house, don't you think it would be merely decent and polite—we would say nothing of politic—behavior on your part to come up from the far distant place, where you persist in burying yourself, to the great confusion of the business which it is your duty to discharge, and show some personal civility to your guest?"

HOW NATIONS GET POOR.

A Panic and What Causes it—Consuming too Much.

How do nations get poor? asks Prof. Bonaman. From devouring, consuming more than they make; then somebody must go to the bad, somebody must lose. Somebody must lose in warmth; somebody must lose in enjoyment; somebody, perhaps, must be starved. That is what is called a "crisis," a "panic," an exceptional and undue destruction of things beyond the amount of things that are made. Then what follows? The farmer says to his laborer, "I cannot feed you this year; I cannot sell my wheat, because other people have been destroying and have nothing to give me for my wheat." In that way the field goes out of cultivation. There is a loss of capital which the man who worked in the field would keep alive. So it is with the store, so it is with the shop, so it is with the factory. It is not what the banks do; it is what you do that will determine whether the nation is going forward or backward; whether there will be things enough made next year. You hear a man say of another he has so many millions income. Do you suppose any of us handle our income in dollars, paper or gold? The poor man, yes. The poor man, no doubt; he receives his weekly wages, and that he touches in money; but the rich man who has £1,000 a year, he does not touch probably £500. So it is with the great industries; they don't touch money. "Income" means this: Your share, your proportion of things made and cultivated by the nation. You count it in dollars. It appears as if it were in dollars, but there is no truth in it. Whether you are consuming more than you are making, it is your share, your proportion of the bread and butter and meat and shoes and clothes that are made. Capital is that which is destroyed like everything else. It is reproduced in goods made. A beautiful picture is not capital; it does nothing in the way of making other goods. You have lost your property, but you have the painting.

Therefore, when men are sane and sober and not wild, nations will create, will increase their capital, will increase machines for making those things which are indispensable for human life and its enjoyment.

Jollify and eat up all your capital, and in six months the American people must die—sternly, absolutely die. It is just as easy to make an approximation of death in this temporary undue destruction of capital. Let me mention one instance—war. War is a rapid consumer. Fine orders for iron, fine orders for coal, fine orders for clothing, fine orders for all sorts of things; generals well paid; great movements; great destruction. All goes on swimmingly. But the process that is not seen is the destruction. Therefore war brings on a great sense of prosperity. You are eating your capital; the bread of twelve months you are eating up in eight months. It is the same with railways. You make too many railways. If you make too many railways what happens? The old story, a diminution of capital. You have fed the laborers; you have clothed them; you have given them tools, and when the railway is opened you are astonished that the nation is so poor. You have destroyed the capital of the nation; you have destroyed the power of making goods. The people are poorer; they must consume less, go with worse clothes to redeem what they have lost.

At last there comes the panic; everybody thought the railway was good; everybody plunged into taking shares; they consumed more than they ought to have consumed; they made holes in the ground, and dug channels, and they ended in poverty. There seems to be in this consuming more than you ought such liveliness of buying, such a pleasant, buoyant feeling in every store and shop, such a delightful sense, that everybody helps his neighbor in the destruction. Then comes the speculator and the contractor, and all the different officials; the man of small means sells his property and puts it in the railway. But are dollars put in the railway? Is a railway made of dollars? They mean that a certain large proportion of their capital—their stock—shall be used in making the railway. Everything moves pleasantly, and they buy objects for ornamentation; handsome carpets, more beautiful sets of china. I am told that there are heaps of rooms in which there is $40,000 worth of ornamentation. Ornamentation is not capital. Capital always reproduces. The other day there was great flatness in Chicago because the land speculation has dropped. If it is a mere bet that five years hence land will be worth so much more than it is now, no harm has been done. But encourage these men to buy lands, and what happens? There is a great flurry in the market for land, and the prices advance, and what do they do? They live in a more expensive way—that is, more is paid upon lands; and that leads you to live in a more expensive way, makes you go to the Broadway stores and buy fine things, and you feel jolly. Don't you see that the land as land has remained unproductive, and while men were led to believe they were becoming rich and comfortable, there was all the time a large destruction of national capital, and consequently they were on the road to poverty, and that desolation follows? Now, you understand why it is that such terrible disorders as I have described happen.

Legends of the Apple.

The apple, which, as well as we know, is the first fruit mentioned in the Bible, has been the theme of various legends and superstitions. In Arabia it is believed to charm away disease, and produce health and prosperity. In some countries the custom remains of placing a rosy apple in the hand of the dead, that they may find it when they enter Paradise. The Greeks use it as a symbol of wealth and large possessions, thus attesting their esteem for the fullness and richness of its qualities. In northern mythology the apple is said to produce rejuvenating power. Germany, France and Switzerland have numerous legends regarding this fruit. In some it is celebrated as the harbinger of good fortune, causing one's most earnest desires to be fulfilled; in others its beautiful properties are shown forth as bringing death and destruction; others again speak of it as an oracle in love affairs; this is especially the case with the Germans, not only in their numerous tales, but in some surviving customs. In England, as well as in our own country, is known among school girls the popular use of the apple seeds in divining one's sweetheart. The peeling is also used as a test in this delicate matter.

PAYS WELL.—Miss Cushman is said to have made more money than any other American actor except Forrest. Her wealth is estimated at a quarter of a million. This may be too liberal a rate, but it is to be remembered that her engagements have brought of late years at least $400 a night. Other stars, however, have done very well. Madame Neilson is immensely rich, while Joe Jefferson, Chanfrau, and other veteran comedians are in independent positions.

THE NEW SOUTHERN FARMER.

An Interesting Scene in Huntsville, Alabama, on Negro Day.

The scene

NORTH CAROLINIAN

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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Dec. 23, 1874

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OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING.

As we write we are on the borders of the holidays, and from the very bottom of our heart we wish our readers a Merry Christmas. Let us trust that the sunshine falls upon each path trodden by your feet, and that your hopes are as green as the cedar boughs with which you deck your homes. Christmas is a day sacred to the pleasures of childhood. The man or woman who can listen to the Christmas bells and not fall to dreaming of the time when he or she believed in SANTA CLAUS, is a man or woman without heart or feeling. And those who have offspring if they cannot think of them, cannot speak of them, with love and tenderness during the festival held in honor of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven;" if they cannot feel a deep, a God-like yearning for those whom they clothed with life, no matter how far they may have wandered from the old roof tree; if they cannot pray to hold them once again on their arms and to drink in their kisses, then they are pagans to the core and are entirely out of place in a world of Christianity.

Thank God for Christmas! It makes us put savage selfishness out of sight and mind for the time being, and quickens the pulse with the sweet music of humanity. Bring fragrant boughs of cedar and weave them into crowns and crosses for the decoration of humble and princely homes, for the very sight of them, these December days, stirs the sea of memory and causes the winds of love and humanity to blow. Ah, it is good for us to break away from our social fetters, in fancy, if not in reality, at least once in every twelve months. When we forget the cold and continued restraints, we let honest sunshine into the heart and get down into the flowery paths which children love to tread.

And then—but we do not mean to preach a sermon. We only wish to say that the memories which crowd upon us in this holiday season seems to bring us into closer sympathy with our readers. It seems as if we sat before the blazing logs, with all our friends and patrons forming a semi-circle and dreaming with us in the flickering light of the fire. This we know is a showy imagination, but who does not bow to the spell of fancy when the Christmas bells are ringing? In such an hour all who are moved by memory make a very god of fancy. It is a big family which gather around us in the dim and shadowy light, a family as broad as civilization, but yet not too big for one chord of sympathy to run through it, or too vast for the limits of our love.

Sitting then, as it were, face to face with all of you who read the NORTH CAROLINIAN, we place our hand upon our heart and say, Be faithful to the bright memories of childhood if you would be faithful to yourselves, and grow into purer and better men and women; be generous and cheerful in this festal season; bury dead hopes with the dying year; enter into new and more noble resolutions and *bravely try to live up to them.* Do this, and you will find the very effort making you stronger in character and less sordid in thought.

But while we ramble time flies. Yet stay for a parting word and—an old greeting from an old friend:, A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ONE AND ALL.

There has not been much done in Congress yet. A bill has been passed to prevent the forfeiture of title to lands taken up under the Homestead act by settlers who have left their homes on account of the famine in the region devasted by the grasshoppers. A memorial has been presented from 15000 colored citizens of Indiana protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State excluding their children from the public schools. An amended Civil Rights bill has been introduced in which the mixed school feature of the old bill has been exterminated. A number of bills have been introduced on which action is postponed until after holiday recess. Congress adjourns to day over to the 5th of January.

On the night of the 13th inst., two noted burglars named WM. MOSHIER and JOSHEPH DOUGLASS were shot at Bay Bridge, Long Island while in the act of committing a robbery. The former was killed instantly, the latter lived about an hour. Before his death he confessed that MOSHIER was the man who knew all about the abduction of little CHARLIE ROSS at Philadelphia last July, and that he assisted in the crime. The dead bodies were identified by the little brother of the missing child and it is believed that the police now have a clue that will aid in his restoration to his distressed parents.

Old line Whigs and Liberal Republicans are given to understand that they must take back seats. Said a prominent Democrat at Washington the other day: "They may sing with us, but they can't lead the choir."

Of course the Republicans are in a decided minority in the Legislature, but this fact should not deter them from acting prudently, wisely and in concert. By understanding each other and uniting their strength they can make themselves felt and can do much in preparing the way for a Republican victory in North Carolina two years hence. The party all over the State demand that they do not fritter away their time and strength in divisions and disagreements. Too much depends upon their action. Let them be discreet, and by all means act together.

The President's recommendations in reference to Civil Service Reform are sound and sensible. There has been too much of personal patronage, political intrigue and financial rottenness in official appointments and, of course, corruption and demoralization followed. The mere politician and office holder may laugh at these recommendations, but the laugh will be on the other side of their faces when the people invite them to step "down and out."

The Raleigh *News* a short time ago published a portion of the correspondence between the editor of the *Sentinel* and the notorious GEO. W. SWEPSON, of railroad fame. It exposed the connection of JOS. TURNER and the infamous rings of 1867, and yet the Democratic Legislature has given TURNER the profitable job of doing the State printing!

The Department Reports are full. The Secretary of the Treasury urges the resumption of specie payment, the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, and economy in public expenditures. The Secretary of the Navy says that it is now in better condition than it has been for years. The Secretary of War and the Post Master General give satisfactory statements.

A soldier's strong point is love for fair women and the latter are equally susceptible to the blandishments of the brave, but this love business must be injurious to the efficiency of the service, as the Inspector General of the army says officially that a regulation is much needed inflicting punishment on soldiers who marry without permission.

The first time in the history of the United States have our shores been visited by a King. KALAKANA, King of the Sandwich Islands, is now in this country on a tour of pleasure and observation. Arriving at San Francisco he came on by easy stages, stopping at different cities, and is now at Washington where he has been received and visited by the dignitaries of the nation.

A shocking state of affairs still prevail at the Pennsylvania coal mines. Thousands are out of work and starving, and in the desperation of their condition all manner of crimes are committed. But somehow, some of these starving creatures manage to obtain intoxicating liquor, and the rum fiend combined with hunger makes a dangerous enemy to property and life.

The Legislature adjourns to day for a a recess during the holidays. Two bills have been introduced to call a Convention to change the Constitution. This is an unwise move to say the least of it. There is nothing so much needed by the people of North Carolina at this time as peace and quiet.

It is reported from Washington that the leaders of the Democracy advocate the concealing of their real intentions until after the next Presidential election. They think that if the people can only be kept in the dark and humbugged until 1876, then it will be time enough to talk about the "policy" of the Democratic party.

The Democrats have had control of Virginia ever since that State was reconstructed, and the State debt now figures up forty six millions of dollars. Here is a chance for the New York World's arithmetical man to spread himself; but he doesn't want to spread worth a cent—on a Democratic State.

EZRA CORNELL, whose liberality founded the University which bears his name, died at Ithaca, N. Y., a few days ago. It was to his energy and business talent that the first establishment of the telegraph is mainly due. He was 67 years of age.

Here is an argument for hard currency. A fool in a neighboring State fooled with a pistol. The ball struck a five cent piece in his waistcoat pocket, and took to his boots instead of his vitals. A thousand dollars in paper would not have saved him.

Jeff Davis is having great success with his apples this season.—*Ex.*

Let us see, wasn't there something said a few years ago about JEFF DAVIS in connection with "a sour apple tree?"

Ladies should remember to keep their mouths shut when going out of a warm room into the cool air.—*Ex.*

We know a crusty old fellow who insists that it wouldn't hurt anything to keep them shut the most of the time.

We hear a good deal said about the "future of the Democracy." Why is it that those who thus indulge are so much more fond of talking about the "future" of their party than about the past?

Mercy Consolation Smith, is Fort Wayne's handsomest girl,—*Ex.*

Without donbt Mercy will be a consolation to some fellow yet.

BRIGHAM has recovered, and they do say that he looks as Young as ever he did.

Our Book Table.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE:—This invaluable publication for January has been received. It contains over 100 pages, 500 engravings, descriptions of over 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for their culture. It only costs 25 cents a year and is published Quarterly. Send for it, Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

LADIES, ATTENTION! Fashions in the very latest Paris, Berlin, and Vienna styles, adapted to the requirements of the most fastidious, are now placed within easy reach of all through the medium of "Smiths' Illustrated Pattern Bazaar," which is constantly importing new foreign designs, and supplying them; each with a neatly made cloth model, showing how the garment is made, and enabling any lady to complete her wardrobe without other aid. The "Bazaar" is published in elegant form, every issue containing numerous well gotten-up fashion illlustrations. Subscription price only $1,10 per year, and no postage to pay. For premium, every subscriber receives, free, at their option, $1.00 worth of patterns, or the choice of one from among a number of good chromos. Secure the golden chance to save dressemakers' bills by sending your yearly subscription for this work to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broodway, N. Y., P. P. O. Box 5055.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—We have received Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of this monthly publication and feel like encouraging it. There is a large field in this State for the operations of the eardest workers in the cause of popular education and this journal can be made an efficient agent in successfully carrying it on. It is published at Raleigh, is edited by our present State Superintendent of Public Instruction and is filled with matter of special interest to Teachers, County Examiners and others interested in public schools. By all means let it be sustained.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdome have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debiliated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is tonned into action, will not overwork and thus debiliate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strenghtened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicines. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 150 lbs, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL"

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12") inches in diameter at the butt nor less than Six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisett's Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER, Contractors.

E. City, Dec. 22nd. 1871. 27-tf

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE!

Office of the Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue. First District of North Carolina.

South Mills N. C., Dec. 18th, 1874.

Having been appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, for the First District of North Carolina, all applications for Licenses to retail Liquor or manufacture Tobacco should be made direct to me.

ADDISON P. CHERRY, Deputy Collector.

27-4t.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. C. & N. R. RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Elizabeth City on Tuesday, the 12th day of January 1875 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the Election of nine directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

27-td,

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1875.

Published Quarterly.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

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27-3m.

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TEACHER OF ANTIQUE OR DIAPHANIC PAINTING ON GLASS,

is now stopping at the Albemarle House and will call individually on the different families in the city, show samples of work, and solicit pupils.

27-1t.

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Eclectic Magazine

OF

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

1875.

(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

LITERATURE.

In the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the ECLECTIC.

SCIENCE.

To this department the ECLECTIC gives larger space than any other magazine in the world not exclusively scientific. It not only presents an ample record of discovery and invention, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers; as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Procter, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B Carpenter, Mr. Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. Mivart, and E. B. Tylor, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine. The public should bear the fact in mind that the Eclectic has no theory of its own to advocate, but impartially gives place to the most important articles on both sides of the great themes of scientific discussion.

FICTION.

The Eclectic, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, also the short stories for which the English magazines have a deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes; giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplements the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and Varieties, in which will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. No other Eclectic publication attempts any thing like these departments.

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No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the Eclectic. Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

☞ The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull and entertaining without being trival. Nothing is admitted to its pages which is not of permanent value as well as current interest and it will be found indispensable to all those readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

Since the discontinuance of Every Saturday, the Eclectic is the only publication which furnishes the best foreign literature with satisfactory completeness, at a price which at all compares with the American Monthlies.

TERMS:—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5, in advance; two copies, $9; five copies, $21. The above rates include postage. Volumes commence in January and July. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

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a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the

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These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

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Postponement impossible under this plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE

FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES IN DARE COUNTY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE as the law directs that on Monday, the 18th day of January 1875, I shall proceed to sell before the Court House door in Dare county, N. C., the following tracts of land for non payment of taxes for the year 1874.

1st A tract called the "Pollock Tract," situated in East Lake Township, Dare county, supposed to contain about 9600 acres.

2nd A tract situated in same Township called the "Samuel Jack on Patent," supposed to contain 2000 acres. Both these tracts adjoin the lands of Baird, Roper & Co.

3rd A track called the "Foot and Sawyer Tract," situated in Nags Head Township, adjoining the lands of N. Shannon, G. B. Bilven and others, supposed to contain about 40 acres.

The above tracts, or enough of them, will be sold to pay the taxes due as aforesaid.

WM. T. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.
Per JOHN Q. HOMER, Deputy

Manteo, Dare Co., Dec. 12th, 1874. 26-4

SCHOOL ORDERS.

IT is ordered by the Board of Education of Pasquotank County that all outstanding School Orders, including amount, date and district, be at once reported to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1875 in order that they may be settled.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1874. 3t.

DISSOLUTION.—

The copartnership hereafter existing under the firm name of

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

is this day disolved by mutual consent, Geo. W. Wilson retiring. E. B. Blamire and John F. Wilkins will continue the Dry Goods business, as before, at the old stand, 182 Main street, under the firm name of

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

All debts due to the old firm of BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON are to be paid to and those due from discharged by the undersigned.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.

In retiring from the old I recommend the new firm to the favorable consideration of the public.

G. W. WILSON.

Norfolk, December 1.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE FINEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
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State of North Carolina } In Superior Court;
Camden County. }

Geo. W. Charles Adm'r of F. D. Bunnell Sr., Deed;

Against

J M Bunnell, F D Bunnell Jr., Jno Bunnell, Mary O Bunnell, (of full age), and Derrick Bunnell, Thos L H Bunnell and Andrew Bunnell (minor) by their Guardian.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

Summons and Petition having been filed in this cause in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Camden County on the 15th of December 1874 and it appearing to the Court that all the Defendants above named are non residents of the State of N. C; Notice is hereby given to them to appear at the office of the Clerk of said County at the Court House on the 30th day of January 1875 and Plead, Demur or answer or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them and a decree for the sale of the land made as asked for.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk S. C. Camden County.

27-6t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank county will meet at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Thursday of January, 1875, being the 7th day of the month, for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue 3 days. All persons desiring to teach a public school including those now holding certificates from this Board, should be present for examination, as no Teacher can receive an order for wages for a School taught under the present law from the Public School funds without a certificates.

This is the 16th. day of Dec 1874.

WALTER F. POOL,
27-td. Chm'n Board of Examiners

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co, 294 Wabash av, Chicago

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A GRAND GIFT CONCERT will be given in the City of Greensboro, N. C.,

December 31, 1874.

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The Grand Gift is the

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Worth $60,000.00.

Grand Cash Gift

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Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.
Price of Tickets, $2.50

AGENTS WANTED.

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Tickets for sale by Dr. R. E. Speed E, City, N, C.

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Such as

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We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

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Its articles are models of high-toned discussion and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

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An extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A Complete Set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

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A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

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is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

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The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and deep rooted, which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguish ed clergyman of New York pronounces it the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

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Published Weekly at $8.00 a year, free of postage. Volume begins January 1. New subscribers remitting now will receive the intervening numbers gratis.

Address LITTLE & GAY, Boston.

Club Prices for the best Home and Foreign Litearature.

☞ The cheapest place in the City.

Nov. 25 tf.

NOTICE.

TEACHERS and all interested are hereby notified that hereafter no School Order will be paid by the Sheriff and that all orders must be signed by the Township School Committee and countersigned by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n
Sect'y.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 16th, 1874.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adaptability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, DEC, 23, 1874.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vick's Floral Guide.
Brown Fire-Idle.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Cranston Job Press.
Ladies' Magazine.
U. S. Internal Revenue.
Prof. S. K. Gaskill.
Dr. J. N. Bush.
Proposals for rail-road ties.

Local and Personal.

Judge a man, not by what he has in him, but by what he has in him.

Truth is the most dense, yet the most transparent of all principles.

No man can truly feel for the poor without feeling in his pocket.

To prevent smoking in a lamp, soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it. It will then burn bright and clear.

There is a farmer in this county who has in use a pair of lines, home made from flax, that has been in use since 1850. The lines are still good and strong.

To tell your secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which you are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

We feel grateful to the many friends who take occasion to speak in a complimentary way of the improved appearance of our paper. We spare no effort to give every patron the full worth of his money.

Following our usual custom, there will be no paper issued from this office next week. All hands desire the benefit of a little recreation during the holidays. Our next issue will promptly appear on the 6th of January 1875. In the mean while a Happy New Year to all!

Rev. L. S. REED, the Presiding Elder of this District commences Quarterly Meetings from this date as follows: Meherrin, Zion December 26, 27; Gates, Gatesville, January 2, 3; Belvidere, Windsor, 9, 10; Northampton, New Hope, 15, 17; Hertford, at Hertford, 23, 25; Edenton, 30, 31; Southampton, Baine's, February 6, 7, Pasquotank, Newbegun Creek, 13, 14; Elizabeth City, 20, 21; North Southampton, 27, 28.

Good SANTA CLAUS is understood to be harnessing up his reindeer. The famous vehicle he uses to transport his "presents" has been stowed full already. The gifts for good boys and girls are supposed to be beyond all precedent in magnificence and variety. What they are is still a profound secret. "Interviews" are not tolerated in the domains of the Prince of Christmas, and the most intimate friends of the potentate are not indulged with "private views." Children, you must all be truly good, and then you shall see what you shall see."

The Entertainments given by Prof. SANDS in the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week were equal to anything in ventriloquism, magic, and slight of hand performing we ever heard or saw. He is full master of these wonderful arts and he makes it a point to impress the moral lesson on all of the folly of betting on cards, balls or anything gamblers offer. "Young men," says he, "take my advice and never bet. Even though a man should offer to wager that he can eat a meeting house, don't bet, for you'll lose your money."

Too many young men on commencing business start wrong. They get credit and yet fail in the very thing to get it—*punctuality*. The way to preserve credit is not to use it much and always be punctual. Settle often; have short accounts. Trust no man's appearance, for appearances are deceitful and are often assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exteriors, roques usually dress well. The rich are plain. Trust him, if any one, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned, but make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law.

Scandal is a vile, ill-o-mened bird, that rests on the top of the houses, and with its thousand restless eyes looks down the chimneys to see what it ought not to see and with its theiving ears turned to the caves, hears what is none of its business. Its throat is of brass and its tongue of iron, that it may never tire of uttering gossip and lies. It spreads its wings over homes to darken all the windows where the glad light should enter; and its breath is poison—death-bearing poison. The grasshopper that devours all before it and leaves a desert behind, where the people starve and die, is to be desired to it. Him who opens his door to harbor it, it will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder; and the plain duty of any community is to stone it to death.

For the past six months our readers will have observed that we were rather reticent on the railroad enterprise. It was not for want of interest or of faith nor because there was no action being taken, but we decided not to say anything more until we could make the announcement that *full* and *reliable* arrangements were completed to begin and vigorously prosecute the work. *We now make that announcement.* The difficulties in the way have been removed and the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company have closed a contract with Gen. W. H. ADAMS, of Washington City and J. C. CHANDLER, of Newark, N. J., to build and fully equip a railroad and telegraph from Elizabeth City, N. C. to Norfolk, Va., the work to begin on the 1st of January and the whole to be completed within one year. This is the "news" we referred to last week.

Gold in New York 111¼. Cotton at Norfolk 15⅝c. Corn looking up.

We hear good reports of our member of the Legislature, WM. J. MUNDEN, Esq. He is popular and is making himself useful.

JOHN Q. A. WOOD, Esq., of Perquimans, has introduced a bill in the Legislature requiring Sheriffs, Executors and others to publish all sales of lands in order that everybody may have an opportunity of being advised of such sales. We advocated this measure long ago as one calculated to protect the interest of parties most interested. The bill ought to pass.

A correspondent from Nags Head informs us that on the 11th inst., N. H. BISHOP, from Quebec, Canada, arrived there in a paper boat. It measured 13 feet in length, 23 inches wide, 8½ inches deep and weighed 48 lbs. He started in this boat at Troy, N. Y., and contemplates exploring the entire eastern coast of the United States in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of all its water courses. He expects to reach the Gulf of Mexico in March. His boat only draws 5 inches of water, is very simple, and our correspondent informs us that the workmanship is the most complete he ever saw. The paper is very tough. There is but very little wood about it and that is Spanish cedar. He left Nags Head on the 12th and felt in excellent spirits, confident of a successful trip.

It often happens at this time of the year, when so many thousands of subscriptions expire, that many who intend to renew do not do so until their names are cut off. Then, finding themselves without their paper, they write in great haste, "Don't stop my paper." But, the name once off the list, it takes a week to get it regularly running again, and the subscriber loses paper and patience, while the publishers are put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Use, therefore, a little forethought and renew immediately. Have a little Christian consideration, and attend at least to your one case without further delay. Remember the subscription is $2.10, which includes the postage the new law now obliges us to prepay before mailing a single paper for 1875.

Local Port-Folio.

A duty—attention paid to your wife. "Shear" nonsense—clipping jokes. Never too late—to marry or to mend. "A splendid ear, but a very poor voice"—as the organ grinder said to the mute. Tempering the steel—is what the old lady called it, when warming her boy's jacket with a raw hide for stealing. A hop in the walk is a halt—but a dance upon nothing is a halter. A dreary waste—that of a faded widow. A past event—the transit of Venus. Voluntary abduction—the new name for elopement.

Local Briefs.

ETHERIDGE & BRO., have just received a new and select stock of Drugs, Perfumery, and articles in their line.—OVERTON keeps the best oysters in the city.—The Officers and Contractors of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company were serenaded at at the Albemarle House on Monday night. Speeches were made by Messrs. BUSH, ADAMS and CHANDLER.—Remember that the Examination of Teachers will begin at the Court House on the 7th of January.—See the notice of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company.—A number of new buildings are going up in the city.—Business prospects are looking brighter.—Messrs. CHANDLER & ADAMS advertise for piles and railroad ties.—Quite a number of Northern visitors now.—The Nags Head Hotel was sold on Monday. C. W. HOLLOWELL, Esq., was the purchaser. Price $5000.

Business Locals.

Fowler continues to arrest—the attention of people with his popular prices.

We can furnish any Magazine published in America at Publishers prices.

You can scarcely fail to suit yourselves with Holiday Goods at P. W. Melick's on Water Street.

If no one gives you a Christmas Present go to Fowler's and buy one for yourself.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1875 for sale at P. W. Melick's Book Store. 27—4t.

See Card of Prof. GASKILL. He is giving lessons in painting on glass. His specimens are superb. Numbers in our city have taken lessons and are more than satisfied. By all means give him a call. His terms are entirely satisfactory.

Books of Choice Authors, Beautiful Hymn Books and Bibles, Albums, Writing Desks, Card Cases, elegant Note Paper, Pictures and Picture Frames all most appropriate for Christmas Gifts at P. W. Melick's.

Beautiful Boquet Holders, China Vases, Toilet Setts, China Mustache and Ornamental Cups and Saucers and Toys of great variety all to be had at P. W. Melick's.

P. W. Melick has just received holiday goods from Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and invites ladies and gentlemen, children and all to call and secure their holiday presents.

The American Sardine Company's Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

A large quantity of Flour direct from the manufacturers just received at Brodrick & Smith's. Call and examine our new brands: Brodrick Family, Brodrick Extra, Pasquotank Family, Roanoke Extra, Tar State Extra, etc. We now offer at further reduced rates and *warrant* every brand. 24-2w

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Jno G Greenleaf, Mrs W A Greenleaf, Miss J K Greenleaf, C E Garrison, John Austin Pobt Fowler, Lieut Walton, J C Chandler, Genl W H Adams, W A Greenleaf, Mrs M A Simms, Dr W H Fuller, Miss Davis, New York; Dr Weil, Berlin Prussia; Prof H Sands, New Orleans; D T Bush, Miss Lizzie Bush, C W Townsend & Lady, H B Austin, E J Bosworth, B D McDewell, W McQuichin Pa; Fits Goldsborough, Md; Mrs Howell, J B Wilkins, W A Wilkins, B D Thomas, Henry Hofheimer, J L Baker, Mr Stewart, Frank Luther, Mrs Mix W G Granby, Va. J E More, A West, G W Sanderlin, G T French, L Tabor, Thos White, R C Jenkins, C C Mercer, Rich'd Blount Frank Weeks, A Cherry, G W Hudgins, J E Doss, Jno Chadwick, T Brothers, W Burfoot, B Hachler, H C Weble Col DMcD Lindsey, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTENT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at DR. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust on wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!

FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December 8th, 1874 by

DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at

JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few dz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion seed for sale

DR JAS. N. BUIT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st, 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stock of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and a large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveler.

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..... $4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

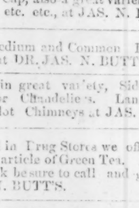
The seven volumes of Harpers Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight to be paid for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

$4 per cent. guaranteed with

N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874 TURBINE



WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

D. S. S. T. CO,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily remainder to sundown. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at, E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent,
Norfolk, Va

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

THIS elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the controll of JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk: who proposes to keep a **first class**

LAGER BEER

SALOON,

and dispenses the Choicest of delicacies in this line.—The celebrated **BEER** of

THOMAS BECK, & SON,

will be kept at **5cts.** per glass—and pure Gibson, and other WHISKEYS, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing and smoking Tobacco that may be desired.—He invites a call from every one.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with it is ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

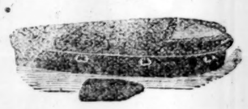
It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Cofins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—Having purchased Winner's Gallery I take this method of announcing to my friends and the public that I will continue the business in all its departments. Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give satisfaction. My instruments and materials are all of the very best. My sky light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the picture taken over and the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

E. City, May 11, 1871.—tf.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Insures every desirable kind of Life Policy, *Mills and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

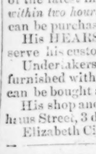
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

DR. H. E. WOLFE.

Surgeon Dentist.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. Jobal's Printing Office.

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN

E. G. KELLY, President.

Office, 116, Maiden Lane,

Manufactured by the

E. G. KINGLEY'S

HIGH TEST SILVER LIGHT ASTOR OIL.

Standard White Silver Light Oil

LIGHT STRAW STAR OIL,

CRYSTAL BENZENE AND NAPHTHA.

KELLEY'S PATENT CHEMICAL METALIC PAINTS.

Prepared for immediate use,

PAINTS ALL COLORS.

$1.50, $1.00, and 70 cts. per gallon.

Sample Cards of all colors sent free by mail

English Roof Paint,	50 cts.	per gal
E. G. Kelley's Patent Sperm Oil	$1 00	"
Engine Oil,	57	"
Filtered Rock Lubricating Oil,	60	"
Petroleum Linseed Oil,	50	"

Address,

NEW YORK CITY OIL CO.
16m 116 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

BRODERICK & SMITH
Ats.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

FULLY DEODERIZED

and it will not explode.

t burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

R. H. GRANT. J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

GROCERS HAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

NO. 6. SO. WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.

22-4t.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jno. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler added a Grocery Department to his business and see the arrangement & clear cotton for one. bles profits let and spice ghe. Corn and in exchange No credit to any Cash system enables to sell at very short profit at a All grades of flour at live and live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Blo ck Cotton Buckets Tubs Floor & Tables, Bas Oil Clokets, etc. all cheap e's assort- Fowlment bcots, sor t- is kempt shoes, Try pt co ete. me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, Poplins, Empress Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are far below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yarn Laces, Braded Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Ribbons, White Goods, Whalebone Sash mings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Pine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices the qual ity and examine Good shown with pleasure. Fowler keeps in mar The best calicoes ble ing ket and sell at reasons price prof- able its. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufactures

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED

A FINE LOT OF

FURNITURE

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELLICK

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

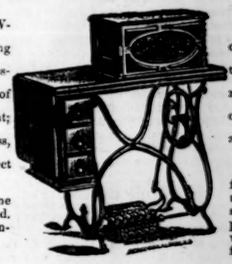
THE OLD MERCHANT.

THE
Largest & Best
Stock of
Spring & Summer Goods
in the City can be found at
my store cor. Main & Water Sts
E. City, consisting of the following
Goods, viz;
Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk
SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth,
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques,
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth,
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City, N. C.
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get good Goods
The best place to buy first-class Goods

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light, running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Address Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co., REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnati. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S M
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St., S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choice apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge and it is seldom that a purchaser has the opportunity to secure so valuable a property containing so many advantages as is presented in this farm rich lands healthy section pleasant neighborhood as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy.

2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St

NORFOLK, VA.

HOW HE FOUND HIM.

Jasper Garfield was junior partner and devoted slave of the great furnace company.

Margaret Hope said of him no girl could please Jasper Garfield; she never saw such a man. Here he was, a gentleman by birth and education, and he would not marry, would not build on the property he owned, and was considered very penurious. He really needed a wife to teach him things. Perhaps he mourned over a dead love, or had been jilted by some woman who preferred another.

Margaret Hope felt that she had been slighted in the most wounding manner by Jasper Garfield, who had grown to be a hero in her eyes. She lived in an old house, into which even her youthful presence could infuse no life, for time had set it seal of decay on the structure. The property was valuable, at least in the eyes of her cousin, Jack Erskine, and when summer draped vines and flowers about the old home it might well attract other admiration

Cousin Jack was good-looking, stout, and broad-shouldered, with somewhat heavy features. His manner was genial and hearty, but his eye was cold and keen. Altogether he was a man to be associated in one's mind with a good supper and thoroughbred horses, and also with a close bargain.

"How pretty you look this morning" was the salutation, as he drew off a driving glove and warmed his hand at the fire.

Margaret, glancing down, contrasted him with a certain other man she knew, who was tall, slender, with calm, serious blue eyes, and an oval face, and retorted, gayly:

"What a fine house you are building, Jack!"

"The site is not as good as this one," ruefully.

"Surely you do not grudge me this mansion, all fluffy and moldy with the dust of my ancestors?"

Mr. Jack Erskine gazed at the fire without direct reply.

"My new house needs a mistress, Margaret."

"Dear me! You will have no difficulty in finding one, I dare say, Mr. Jack."

He frowned slightly, and when he frowned the features of Mr. Erskine became surly, even brutal.

"Shall I sell the hay for you this year?"

"If you will," she said, carelessly.

"I can put it in with mine; a woman is apt to get cheated as a farmer."

Aunt Polly Hope stood at the window knitting. She was a brisk old lady, with a brown wig under her cap, a face as full of wrinkles as the homestead was of cracks and fissures, and bright twinkling eyes. Her fingers were invariably knitting, and she was usually peering from some window down upon the village which was her orld.

"I don't s'pose you are as blind as you pretend to be, child, about Jack's liking for ye," she said, looking after Cousin Jack as he strode down the box-bordered path. "If Jane Tompkins ain't took to the road again, I declare! Don't see when she does her own work, what with gadding about. The whole family will come across the town yet, it's likely. Lor! Margaret, a stranger man is coming in the gate!"

Jasper Garfield, pale, jaded, nervous, with the perplexed aspect of one no longer understanding himself, took both of Margaret's hands, and looked at her with lover's eyes.

Oh, dim old parlor, merging into November's sombre brown landscape without, what power has the fallen leaf, the fading past, to chill the hope born of so recent despair? The transition was almost unreal in its delicious happiness. A week ago Margaret had turned away from the unattainable in sharp grief of disappointment. Now Jasper Garfield had come to tell her that he loved her.

Aunt Polly saw through her critical spectacles only a very ordinary specimen of mankind, not quite as good-looking as Jack, perhaps. Margaret's heart and soul went out to him in joyful recognition of her ideal, her hero.

"It takes all sorts to make up a world," reflected Aunt Polly, going away to see what there was for dinner. "I never suspicioned that our Maggie would fancy a man with such a long nose and hair a'most gray."

In the parlor the moments flew on wings; there was so much to be told in low whispers, reproaches, explanations, and reconciliations, Jasper Garfield's lips staying the eloquence of other rosy lips, or seeking a lock of silky hair, a dimple in the softly rounded cheek. How Margaret bloomed that day! Happiness in the true balm of beauty, as it is the very elixir of life.

Once he held her at arms-length in the old morose humor.

"Are you made of the same stuff as other women? I wonder?"

"Test me," said Margaret, proudly.

Then a shadow stole upon them—a beautiful woman stood in the doorway with two little children, clinging to her dress.

"Dolores!" gasped Jasper, rising to his feet like one stunned.

The beautiful woman advanced a step into the room.

* * * * * * *

Margaret sat in her chamber, pale with fear and dread. She had slipped away, and left Jasper with the stranger, feeling her presence an intrusion. What did it all mean? Could he not come to declare his love without being tracked by another woman? What claim had the other on him? Would she take him away from her? The girl's heart sickened with jealousy and disgust. Her bright hour had clouded very soon indeed.

A little girl danced into the room, took her hand fearlessly, and said:

"You must come."

It was impossible to resist the roguish grace of the emissary; laughter lurked in every curve of the round baby face, from which gleamed two large dark eyes like stars, while the tiny form swayed with each varying impulse of the capricious owner.

In the parlor the stranger stood with clasped hands and a look of triumph. Jasper Garfield's head was bowed, and his aspect humble, ashamed, almost sullen.

"Let me explain everything," began the stranger, rapidly. "I am Andrew Garfield's wife, and Jasper is my brother. My husband was to make one more voyage in command of the ship Adelaide; he sailed four years ago, and the night before he left an angel appeared to me in my sleep."

There was a break in the sweet voice, with its slight foreign accent; she hid her face in her hands. Margaret neither moved nor spoke; she felt herself enchanted by a painful dream.

"The angel stood beside me on the shore and pointed to the east, where the storm came on, and I saw a wall of darkness swallow up the ship Adelaide. I went to the chapel of Our Lady at dawn to pray, and then I was shown that Jasper must take his oath to find his brother if he did not return in four years."

"I know he did not do it!" cried Margaret, the spell dissolving in real pain as the truth flashed upon her.

"An honorable man never breaks his word," said Dolores, haughtily.

"Oh, you would sacrifice me to your fancy --the vision of a night! Jasper shall never go!" Margaret scarcely knew herself as the force of a new-born passion swept her along; she clung desperately to this one spar, Jasper Garfield, and he was to be stolen from her.

The mother quickly thrust the two children between the lovers, and won the day. Margaret caught the little Dolores in her arms, and burst into tears.

"Forgive me for entailing suffering on you," said Jasper, tenderly, "I had no right to love you with this responsibility resting upon me. Now you know why my life has been made one of dreadful suspense; and as the limit of time drew on since I've known you, I have searched ship records and watched for letters until I nearly went mad."

"Where was the ship lost?" whispered Margaret.

"Cleared from Hong Kong, and never heard from." Dolores spoke with rigid despair, and tearless eyes fixed on space.

"You must forget me," said Jasper, laying his hand on Margaret's head. "I may be absent a very long while, and must not fetter your youth."

"Trust me as I trust you," returned the girl, bravely. "If Mrs. Garfield and the children will remain with me, we can watch together."

Lost almost as soon as found, Jasper Garfield went out into the early twilight, and the shadows gathered cold and gray about the old homestead.

* * * * * * *

The ship rocked on a sea of treacherous calm. A profound, awful stillness pervaded all nature, as if the elements paused with bated breath for the signal to unloose a tempest. The vessel swayed uneasily, the cordage creaked, the sailors awaited with strained eye and ear the first notes of the battle in which they must conquer or be forever lost. On the northern horizon the sky was still blue; to the south a mass of lurid vapor rose steadily, rapidly, and obscured the zenith.

Nothing can be more fearful than to wait thus, a lonely ship on a vast ocean, for the pall of cloud to advance, glowing with copper-hued margin and fringes of changing tints that seem the tattered shreds of other storms, menacing with distant thunder, and holding in its bosom the unspent fire of the lightning. The moment of agonizing suspense passed all too soon; sharp volleys of thunder crashed overhead, and the lightnings leaped forth in flames of pale fire the wind swept over the calm surface of the sea, heaping up green waves, and bending the stoutest masts, sheeting the deck in foam; and down poured the rain.

The terror of the darkness descended amidst the confusion of sound, the struggle of men nearly spent, the captain's orders signaling the wind, the rending of bulwarks and timbers. A mass of confined waters rising from sea to sky, a shock of falling spray, a transparent mountain dissolving with a mighty swirling sound, and the ship had gone down. Darkness, terror, confusion, and a wide untenanted sea.

The women who watch and pray for her return may never see beloved faces again; for in the dim caves of ocean, where rosy nullipores mingle with forests of yellow, brown, and purple fucus, and rainbow-tinted mollusks dwell, the sailors sleep.

One man, swept like a feather from the deck by an advancing billow before the end came, grasped some passing fragment of wreck, and lay in the semi-unconsciousness between life and death, obeying only the blind instinct of clinging to his float. The sun rose upon waters calmed after the deadly strife, and shed a friendly ray over the solitary figure, already drifted far from where the ship had disappeared. He raised himself languidly on his elbow. A whale spouted in the distance, a shark swam stealthily near. He was floating on a fragment of the bows of a wrecked vessel. He read the name, Adelaide.

The man was Jasper Garfield.

* * * * * * *

Christmas-day two years later. December, sere and brown, with cold sunshine on the window-panes of the old homestead. Dolores and Margaret clung together in mutual sorrow and suspense. Over and over again had Margaret heard the romance of Dolore's life painted in tropical warmth of coloring, for she was wooed in Mexico. Over and over again had Dolores heard of the river bank where the furnace stood The intense fervor of the Spaniard beneath a calm exterior blended with the graver Saxon nature of Margaret; they loved each other, and waited for two men, absent now for years. Sturdy Tom and little Dolores for a glance or feet had taken possession of everything; they searched for flowers and birds' eggs just as if a gray thread had not come among the raven masses of their mother's hair and lines about Margaret's melancholy lips.

Cousin Jack Erskine was drawing his net very closely indeed; if he could gain entire control of Margaret's property he would force her to marry him. Cousin Jack hated these usurpers. The Spanish woman studied him with her soft impenetrable black eyes, while her manner was winningly courteous.

"That cousin is cheating you out of everything," she said.

Result: bills for improvements on the farm came in, which Margaret could not pay. Jack blustered, and paid the sums himself with an injured air. The subject of money, even in families, is the true touchstone of character.

"Do your worst," said Margaret at last, when thoroughly aroused to indignation. "Father left me the old bill on your place, you know, as part of my possessions." The two women dared no longer to discuss their hopes or fears together.

In the morning Cousin Jack took Tom to drive in his new dog-cart. Dolores was suspicious of this condescension, but Tom came home buoyant with delight, and not aware in the least that Mr. Erskine had learned Margaret kept all her valuables in a Chinese cabinet in her chamber. If the old bill on his place could be destroyed the game was in his own hands. Later in the day Margaret went to the village post-office.

A peddler came to the door, and was sent away by Aunt Polly. Shrill, childish, screams ensued; Mrs. Garfield rushed to the window to see the peddler bearing away little Dolores in his arms, while Tom shouted lustily for help. A panther is not more fierce in the protection of its young than was the Spanish mother at that moment. Aunt Polly was about to follow, when the little Spitz dog seized her firmly by the gown. The Spitz, most sagacious of little beasts, in his fur overcoat, trotted about the place with a business-like aspect, and was understood to know what he was about. When he seized Aunt Polly's gown, therefore, she paused, and gazed at him nervously.

"Eh? What is it, doggie?"

For answer the Spitz drew her to Margaret's door, and she saw a man bending over the open drawers of the Chinese cabinet. Aunt Polly dashed forward, grasped the man's coat, threw back her head, closed her eyes, and screamed vigorously.

"For Heaven's sake be quiet, Aunt Polly!"

The old lady opened her eyes and closed her mouth. The man was Jack Erskine, somewhat confused in manner.

"I am searching for a paper. Don't set the dogs on me. There, I will go away."

"What right have you to search other people's premises?" demanded Aunt Polly.

"I wished to make Margaret marry me by finding an old account. Don't tell of me auntie. I love her, and 'all's fair in love and war,' you know."

"Have you found the paper?"

"On my word, no."

"Very well, go. When you was a baby, Jack Erskine, I laid you on the hearth to keep the life in ye, and I wish I hadn't. There!"

Dolores, flushed and panting, came up the walk clasping her recovered treasure, and the peddler shrank away with a stinging blow on his face to tell his patron, Mr. Erskine, that the money scarcely paid for the job.

"She might have killed me," grumbled the peddler.

"Very well, keep quiet, my man, or you may get arrested for attempted child-stealing."

Margaret walked slowly along the lane. There were no letters in the mail. A man in advance of her turned at her approach. Margaret's heart gave a great bound. No, it was not Jasper Garfield.

"Can you tell me where Miss Hope lives?"

"I am Miss Hope," she answered, with whitening lips.

"Then I am Andrew Garfield, and my wife is here."

Thus was Andrew Garfield restored to his own.

Aunt Polly believed in celebrating Christmas day.

"Jest as if there wasn't always mercies enough in the year if we choose to search 'em out?" she said.

The feast was ready for weary Andrew Garfield, radiant Dolores, and the merry children, but Margaret could not endure the contemplation of their happiness just yet. A stifled cry of mourning went up from her own heart that to attain this end she had lost all. Where was Jasper? The feast was ready, but she could not share it; she even went out into the crisp, frosty twilight to escape. Was it an echo, born of her vain longings, that spoke through the evening? Was it a ghost who advanced and folded her in a long embrace? Joy does not kill, Margaret beheld again with mortal eyes her lover.

"I have not found him," sighed Jasper as she led him in.

The two men gazed at each other incredulously.

"You promised to search for me," said Andrew.

"I have searched over the world," replied Jasper.

"The Adelaide was lost in a typhoon, and a Danish bark rescued me," said Andrew.

"I was wrecked in a typhoon, and picked up by a native canoe," said Jasper.

"I was carried to Sierra Leone, and nearly died of the fever," said Andrew,

"I touched twice at Cape Palmas, and concluded you had perished with the Adelaide," rejoined Jasper. "Dolores, are you satisfied?"

What a banquet there was, after all!

The ivy still hung about the old portraits as Margaret had placed it on the morning when Jasper Garfield declared his love, and Margaret amazed the children by appearing at table in topaz ornaments.

The Tweed Case.

The appeal in the case of William M. Tweed, of New York, of which notice was given at the time of trial and sentence, appears to have been deferred until the first year of his long term of punishment. It is now understood that his counsel will seek to have the case reviewed on the ground that the indictment on which he was convicted charged a single misdemeanor, although it embraced 220 different counts. It is a very nice point of law on which it is claimed that the judge who sentenced Tweed for fifty-one misdemeanors had previously ruled that he could be punished for only one.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

Among the bills introduced into the Senate was one fixing the salary of the President of the United States; a bill relating to national currency; and one providing for the construction of United States government telegraph lines between Washington and Boston.

A remonstrance of the type founders of the United States against a modification of the reciprocity treaty, so far as it relates to type and type metal, was presented.

A few changes only were made in the Senate standing committees.

Memorials were presented from lumbermen protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

House.

Bills were introduced as follows: To reduce the allowance to bank examiners; to amend the National Banking act; to substitute United States notes for the issues of national banks; fixing rates of duties on imported merchandise; to prohibit Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States—passed without opposition; to restore the duty of ten per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wood, iron, paper, glass, leather, etc.; a bill in favor of free banking; to repeal the acts requiring stamps on bank checks, etc.; to regulate elections in certain Southern States; repealing the increase of the President's salary; to reduce the President's salary.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., arraigned the statement of the President in his annual message as to the debt of the District of Columbia, and asserted that instead of its being only $14,000,000, it was actually over $20,000,000. This was denied by other members and by the delegate from the District.

Items.

The bills relative to the President's salary, introduced into the Senate and House, propose to reduce the salary to $25,000.

The bill passed by the House to prevent members of Congress from acting as counsel in suits against the United States, and making it a penal offense for such acts, was passed by the House without opposition.

The bill for free banking introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Merriam, of New York, proposes that all laws and parts of laws limiting the circulation under the National Bank act are hereby repealed.

The bill introduced in the House reducing the President's salary to $25,000 applies to the next President only—it cannot apply to the present incumbent.

The new bond bill before the House proposes that greenbacks may be converted into government bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.

Foolish Habits.

Dr. Hall enumerates several practices of the careless public, which are sometimes as dangerous as they are foolish:

Walking along the streets with the point of an unbrella sticking out beyond, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or other cause, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in a few days.

To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat pocket. Not long since a clerk in New York fell, and his long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery that it had to be cut down from the top of the shoulder to prevent his bleeding to death, with a three months' illness.

To take exercise, or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct urges repose.

To guzzle down a glass of cold water on getting up in the morning, without any feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing-out qualities.

To sit down at the table and "force" yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite, but a decided aversion to food.

To take a glass of soda, or toddy, or sangaree, or mint drops on a summer day, under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of water.

To persuade yourself that you are destroying one unpleasant odor by introducing a stronger one; that is, to sweeten your unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, eau de cologne, or rose water; the best perfume being a clean skin and well-washed clothing.

The Winter Work of Congress.

The calendar of the United States House includes 200 private bills, notwithstanding the large number disposed of last session. The Civil Rights bill is the first thing on the Speaker's table, and after this bills for the relief of contractors for war vessels, extending the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant, Senate bill to protect trees on the United States reservations. At least a hundred bills appear on the list referred to the Committee of the Whole; among these are Mr. Dawe's bills for the repeal of the taxes on bank checks and friction matches, Mr. Garfield's bill to consolidate and revise the legislation relative to appropriations, the Postal Savings Bank bill, Bromberg's Quarantine bill, Woodford's bill for the reorganization of the customs service, bills for the reorganization of the State and Treasury Departments, and for remitting duties on goods destroyed in the Boston fire. In the Senate the "Little Tariff bill," which was voted down in the House near the end of last session, stands at the head of the order of business. Among the important bills on the calendar are the bills for paying of French spoliation claims, reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee, the bill to reorganize the General Land Office, postal telegraph bill, the bill for a bureau of internal commerce, and for admitting Colorado and New Mexico as States.

Eight Years' Litigation for $7.50.

The case of Hotchkiss agt. Hoey, which has been in the court for nearly eight years, says a New Haven, Conn., paper, has reached the Supreme Court. The smallness of the sum involved —$7.50—and the principle embodied in the suit make its appearance in the highest court of the State a subject of considerable comment. On Jan. 29, 1867, on the public highway leading from Cheshire to Waterbury, the plaintiff was driving a sleigh containing a pleasure party and drawn by six horses, when the defendant appeared before him with a one-horse sleigh—comparatively no team at all—and persisted in walking his horse. The plaintiff desired the defendant to turn out so that his pleasure party might pass, but he was implacable. For two long, dreary miles, the plaintiff alleges, the one-horse sleigh was "unnecessarily, wrongfully, and unlawfully * * * * in a slow walk immediately forward of the plaintiff's team." It was not until George Hine's house was reached that the defendant allowed the plaintiff to pass. The feelings of the plaiutiff at the time can be imagined, but it is difficult to conceive of a deliberate journey to a lawyer's office, and an overhauling of the statute books. "An act concerning the driving of carriages and the management of steamboats" was found. The penalty for the violation of the statute is $7.50, half to the town in which the violation is done and half to the informer. A suit was at once brought before a Justice, and Mr. Hotchkiss got his $3.75—that is, he got a judgment for that amount. The case was then taken to the Superior Court, on appeal, and thence to the Supreme Court by the plaintiff, because the defendant's demurrer that the declaration was insufficient was sustained. Eight years of litigation for $7.50 has cost somebody something for counsel fees, and will cost somebody more before the climax is reached.

Big Contract.

A shoemaker in Auburn, Me., takes contracts to "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, which ranges from $15 to $35, according to the size of the foot, the size of the man, and his gait. A high stepper gets shod at a less annual rate; an over-reacher costs more; a shuffler costs still higher. At the end of the year the customer comes in and brings his old boots and shoes that have done service for the year. If there is a month's wear still in his boot leather, the shoemaker credits him accordingly on the next year. This is something new in the shoemaking business.

His Faith.—Gen. Sherman says that there need be no dispute about his religious faith; for it can be given in a few words. Says he: "I believe that if people only act half as well as they know how, God will forgive the balance."

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Prohibitionists of New Hampshire have nominated Nathaniel White for Governor. They have nominated a Congressional ticket for the State.....The case of John S. Glendenning was concluded before the Jersey City Presbytery, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the counts.....In the hearing on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of William M. Tweed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of New York, Judge Barrett quashed the writ and remanded the prisoner to the penitentiary.

...The wife of L. A. Sears committed suicide at Cold Water, Mich., cutting eleven gashes in her throat with a razor.....New England losses by fire in November amounted to $539,-250, two-thirds of it in Massachusetts....The Quakers of Philadelphia are contributing with moderate generosity toward a fund for a statue of William Penn.....Major Eggleton, who was recently tried by a court martial in Portland, Oregon, for embezzlement of $2,000, has been sentenced to be cashiered, with a forfeiture of back pay and allowances, and to be imprisoned in the State prison at Auburn, N. Y., until the amount embezzled is returned. The imprisonment is not to exceed ten years.....The citizens of Memphis have erected a marble monument over the grave of Mattie Stephenson, a young lady of Towanda, Ill., who fell a victim to yellow fever in 1873, after fearlessly nursing a large number of the victims of the disease.....Daniel Talmage, a wealthy farmer, residing two and a half miles from Metuchen, N. J., was murdered. The murdered man, who was seventy-two years old, had been about the house the greater part of the day, but about 4 o'clock went to the barn, and was shortly after found murdered at his own door.

Anarchy reigns in the Indian Territory, the strife being between the factions of the leaders there. A number of murders have been committed.....In the Newlands–Sharon wedding in California, the bride's marriage portion from her father was one million dollars in gold.....The election contest in the Eighth Wisconsin District between McDill, Rep., and Cate, Dem., has been decided by the State board of canvassers in favor of Cate.....The Attorney-General of the United States, in his annual report, says the judgments in favor of the United States, in the several suits to which it was a party during the fiscal year, were $2,-021,724, and the amount actually realized in those judgments was $867,192.....Cases disposed of in the Court of Claims, 734; cotton cases disposed of, 44. The amount claimed in miscellaneous cases decided, $4,132,157; amount claimed in cotton cases decided, $2,-922,209; amount awarded in miscellaneous cases, $652,442; amount awarded in cotton cases, $1,766,362.....All the amendments to the new Constitution of New York were adopted by votes ranging from 85,958 to 459,-658.....Lewis Jarvis was found guilty of the murder of Samuel J. Jones in Oyster Bay, L. I., in June last. The prisoner heard with indifference the verdict of the jury. Jarvis and Jackson were sentenced to be hanged January 15th for the crime....Captain George S. Nares, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the English expedition to the Arctic regions.

The Spanish coasting steamer Tomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck on the Morrillo near Guantanamo, and sunk immediately. About thirty lives were lost.....A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta says that the government is satisfied that the Gwalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib. The same dispatch says that Yakoob Khan is in close confinement in Cabul.....Patrick Smith and his son-in-law, William Lunney, were in a saloon in Boston engaged in a drunken row. Lunney knocked Smith down and jumped upon him, killing him. The murderer was arrested.....Philip Saipaugh, at Rosendale, N. Y., while repairing an old gun, which he supposed was unloaded, put the barrel in a blacksmith's forge. It was discharged, lodging the charge in his abdomen and killing him instantly....It is said that the parties who endeavored to purchase the Philadelphia *Press* are now seeking to purchase another prominent journal, with a view to the establishment of an independent political journal.....There was a mutiny in Madrid by a battalion of troops who refused to obey an order to proceed to the north.....At Fall River while workmen were sinking a pneumatic cylinder, which is to form a portion of the pier, the upper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by the pressure of air in the cylinder, which at the time was thirty pounds to the square inch, as indicated by the pressure gauge. Eight men were on the cylinder at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously, and three escaped uninjured.

The United States Navy.

The annual report of Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels, their armament and sea going qualities. One year ago the navy consisted of 165 vessels of all classes, armed with 1,269 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time there has been added to it eight new steam sloops, two torpedo vessels and one dispatch boat, and it has been diminished by the sale of two wooden and eleven light draught iron vessels, leaving as the present number 163 vessels, with 1,254 guns, the armament having been slightly increased by the increase in the number of guns on the new ships. Of this whole number twenty have sail power only, and of these four are to be placed at the disposal of the State and local authorities, as school or training ships, under the direction of the act of Congress providing for such disposition. Seven are in use only as receiving ships, two are old line-of-battle ships, which have been on the stocks for many years, and eight are of old type and in bad condition, and can be used only for barracks or stationary school ships, leaving five which can be put to practical use at sea as store-ships, transports or surveying vessels. Our steam navy consists of 137 vessels of all classes and in every condition. Of this number 25 are tugs, and, with one or two exceptions, for yard purposes; 37 are armored vessels, and two are torpedo boats, leaving 73 steam vessels, originally of a class adapted for cruising. These are classified as follows: First rate, 5 vessels; 188 guns; 15,163 tons. Second rate vessels, 31; 510 guns; 57,528 tons. Third rate, 31 vessels; 183 guns; 18,956 tons. Fourth rate, 6 vessels; 21 guns; 183 tons; making a total of 75 vessels, 902 guns, including howitzers, and 94,830 tons. It appears from the report that the Secretary has given special attention to placing the ironclad vessels of the navy in condition for active and efficient service.

United States Army.

In his annual report, the United States Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that the reduction of the army effected little or no saving, as troops had to be removed from place to place at great expense. The Secretary suggests that if the army is to be reduced, it should be done by reducing the number of regiments.

The actual expenditure of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, was	$46,325,308.21
The same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	42,326,314.71
Showing a reduction of	$3,998,993.50
The estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$34,410,722.89
Those submitted for the ensuing fiscal year are	32,488,969.50
Showing a reduction of	$1,921,753.39

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were $20,459,396.00

His estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are as follows, viz:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,108,700.00
Geographical and military surveys	399,000.00
Improvement of rivers and harbors	13,285,500.00
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct	678,410.50
	$16,471,610.50
Showing a reduction of	$3,987,785.50

The total estimates of the War Department, for all purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were $60,180,923.89

The same for the ensuing fiscal year are	53,144,499.00
Showing a reduction in favor of those for the ensuing year of	$7,036,424.99
The estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are	$32,488,969.50
The appropriations for the current fiscal year were	28,582,392.00
Excess of next year's estimates over this year's appropriations	$3,906,577.50

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately, as presented by that officer, viz:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,108,700.00
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct	678,410.50
Surveys	399,000.00
Engineer depot at Willet's Point, N. Y.	9,000.00
Office expenses	35,000.00
Improvement of rivers and harbors	12,970,500.00
Total	$16,200,630.50

The ship carpenters on the Clyde have struck.....The results of the election in Italy are 284 Conservatives returned, and 216 Liberals. Three elections are contested. Nineteen members have each been elected by more than one constituency.....General Brisbin, U. S. A., who has been commissioned by General Ord to collect funds for the Nebraska sufferers, states that there are 10,000 people in the western part of the State who are on the verge of starvation. .....Messrs. Hawley & Ritter, proprietors of the Reading *Eagle*, Pennsylvania, were fined $1,000, for publishing a libel on Mr. Ross, of which offense they were recently convicted. .....Two boys and a girl, children of Moses Homan, captain of a canal-boat lying at Fairport, N. Y., went out to play. The next morning the bodies of the children were found in a mill pond, upon the thin ice on which they ventured the evening before. The boys were aged respectively ten and twelve, and the girl fourteen years.....Mrs. Daniel Logan, wife of a wealthy farmer of Montgomery, Ohio, weighing two hundred and eighty pounds, was instantly killed, by falling out of bed and breaking her neck.....The attempt of the railroads of the West to rule passes out of existence is a failure, as a number of roads would not agree to the arrangement.....In the typographical contest at Washington, the first prize in the long primer race was won by H. C. Tarleton, of Alexandria, Va., employed in the government office, who set 2,244 ems in one hour and thirty minutes.... Three Americans, accused of forgery and swindling in Smyrna, have been condemned to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. They attempted a confidence game upon a merchant of Smyrna.....Thomas Williams, a miner, was found in a dying condition at the bottom of a close ravine upward of one hundred feet deep in the outskirts of Scranton, Pa. There was a terrible gash across the crown of his head, one of his legs was broken, and his body was literally covered with wounds. He was unable to talk when found, and said he had been kicked along the road like a football, and then flung over the precipice.... The Commonwealth Association of Boston have elected E. R. Hoar, president, and H. L. Pierce, R. Olney, and J. R. Adams, vice-presidents.... In Baltimore a number of colored nuns have been received in the Catholic church....United States troops are in pursuit of a party of miners who started for the Black Hills.....Russia has invited other Powers to participate in the conference on the war code, which it is proposed to hold in St. Petersburg.

President MacMahon, of France, is to form a new ministry in harmony with his views..... While the Rev. W. H. Kennelson was preaching in Knox church at Hamilton, Ont., burglars entered his residence and stole several hundred dollars' worth of silver and plated ware.... The town of Conway, Mass., is suffering disastrously from typhoid fever, eighteen deaths, including several adults, having occurred within a few weeks.....At a large mass meeting in Edgefield, S. C., a resolution was passed to lynch all persons, white or black, who may be caught setting fire to gin-houses or dwellings. ....Dr. Rush, charged with committing several burglaries and arsons in Concordia, Missouri, was hanged by a mob six miles from that village.....United States Secretary Bristow is particularly explicit and decided on the finance questions. He says that Congress clearly did not intend, when the greenbacks were first issued, to make them the permanent currency of the country. Subsequently, the act of March 18, 1869, pledged the faith of the United States to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for their redemption in coin. Initiatory steps towards the fulfillment of this pledge ought no longer be delayed, he says. As a preliminary step, the law making the notes a legal tender ought to be repealed; the repeal to take effect at some future date—say, in three years. At the same time authority should be given for the redemption of the notes in bonds bearing a low rate of interest, which, while inviting their conversion, should not be so high as suddenly to increase their value..... Joseph Cummings, trunk manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., has suspended. The total amount of his indebtedness is variously estimated at from $120,000 to $140,000, with assets of an unsecurtained amount.

It is expected the Virginius affair between the United States and Spain will be amicably settled.....Messrs. Rothschild & Co., of Paris, have advanced 30,000,000 reals to the Spanish government.....A violent storm occurred at St. Petersburg, and did great damage.....The verdict of the Jersey City Presbytery in the Glendenning case acquits him of everything but unministerial conduct, of which he is found guilty, and for which he is suspended from his pastorate.....Edward Madden, editor of the Merced (Cal.) *Tribune*, was shot and killed by H. Granice, stepson of the editor of the San Joaquin *Argus*.....Springfield, Mass., elected Emerson Wight, Rep., Mayor, by 343 majority. .....Commander Wm. B. Cushing, U. S. N., whose mental condition has recently been a subject of some anxiety to his friends, has become insane, and has been removed to the government hospital for the insane.....The amendment to the Constitution of Wisconsin, limiting municipal indebtedness to five per cent. of the assessed valuation, was carried, 66,061 votes being cast in the affirmative and 1,509 in the negative.....The body of Bernard Mahon, a detective, was found in the river at Toledo, Ohio. He had been murdered.

The official acceptance on the part of Great Britain of the invitation of the United States to send a commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, has been received at Washington.....Observations of the transit of Venus in India were successful. Over one hundred photographs were taken.....Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun obscured. .....Five thousand men are now employed on the Centennial buildings and grounds.....The libel suit for damages, Proctor vs. Francis D. Moulton, was settled in New York before a referee. Miss Proctor, who was the only witness examined, was awarded $4,375, being the costs in the suit, and all she would take. The defense did not claim that the matter of the libel was true, but only that it was something told them.....The Howard House, at New Bethlehem, N. H., was burned.....The Emperor Alexander has consented to exempt Mennonites from military service. This announcement will probably have the effect of checking the increasing immigration among the sect....Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, died in Ithaca, N. Y.....A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed about two miles from Scranton, Pa. He had a load of hay and a load of potatoes. One of the teams was driven by himself and the other by a young son. While going through the notch of the mountains, six men sprang from the roadside and seized the farmer's horses, and pulled him from the wagon and kicked and beat him. He begged for mercy, but finding his pleading of no avail for himself, he besought them not to hurt his son. His cries were stopped at this point by a pistol ball through his heart. He was then robbed of his watch and money, and the murderers disappeared in the woods, not having molested the boy. The latter, however, was so paralyzed by fear that he could not move, and was found weeping bitterly half an hour afterward by some other farmers on their way home.

A San Francisco engineer assumes that earthquakes are electrical. He says that the shocks which California experiences nearly every year are the most severe along the lines of railway tracks, from which he infers that they "act as gigantic lightning rods, equalizing the electrical tensions of the sections which they connect."

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Figures from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs		$163,103,833.69
From internal revenue		102,409,784.90
From sales of public lands		1,852,428.93
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks		7,030,038.17
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies		1,028,895.56
From customs' fines, penalties, etc		651,271.76
From labor, drayage, storage, etc.		741,435.23
From sales of Indian trust lands		903,439.50
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and land		1,898,189.74
From proceeds of sales of government property		1,699,017.63
From marine hospital tax		352,379.98
From steamboat fees		274,400.91
From profits on coinage, etc		447,970.72
From tax on *sealskins		356,610.42
From miscellaneous sources		1,691,303.70
Total ordinary receipts		$284,441,090.84
Premium on sales of coin		5,037,665.22
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans		$289,478,756.06
Payment by the British government of the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva	15,500,000.00	
Excess of net receipts from certificates of deposit of legal tenders, etc over redemption	17,207,475.23—	32,707,475.24
Total net receipts		322,186,231.29
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1873	131,192,028.50	
Amount since received from late depositary, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,038.78	
Total	131,193,067.28	
Deduct unavailable balances with depositaries carried to their debts on books of the Register, and to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	13,730.18—	131,179,337.10
Total available cash		453,365,568.39

EXPENDITURES.

The net expenditure by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$17,627,115.09
For foreign intercourse	1,508,064.27
For Indians	6,692,462.09
For pensions	29,038,414.66
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	42,313,927.22
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yard	30,932,587.42
For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	50,506,414.25
For interest on the public debt	107,119,815.21
Total net ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt	$285,738,800.21
Premiums on bonds purchased	1,395,073.55
Total	$287,133,873.76
Award of Geneva tribunal, investment account	15,500,000.00
Total net disbursements	$302,633,873.76
Balance in treasury June 30, 1874	150,731,694.63
Total	$453,365,568.39

It will be seen by this statement that the net revenues for the fiscal year were $289,478,756.06
And the ordinary expenses $287,133,873.76

Leaving a surplus revenue of $2,344,882.30

During the months of July, August, and September of the fiscal year 1874, bonds to the extent of $12,936,450 were purchased for the sinking fund account.

The Secretary estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year at $284,318,-285.99, and the expenditures at $275,-315,489.42; which will leave a surplus revenue of $9,002,796.57 to be applied to the Sinking Fund. The